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# **Tritium Science and Technology at AWE**

*Tritium Focus Group Meeting – 3-5 Nov 2015*

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# About AWE

- The **Atomic Weapons Establishment** has been at the forefront of the **United Kingdom's nuclear deterrent** programme for more than 60 years.
  - *Continuous At Sea Deterrent.*
  - *National Nuclear Security.*
  - *Support non-proliferation and CTBTO.*
- AWE works under contract to the **Ministry of Defence** in a government-owned-contractor-operated (**GOCO**) arrangement.
- Operation of the sites is through **AWE (ML)** made up of three equal shareholders – Jacobs Engineering Group, Lockheed Martin Corporation and Serco Group.
- Operates from two main sites in Berkshire, **AWE Aldermaston** and **AWE Burghfield**, with additional facilities at **Blacknest** and **RNAD Couplort**.





# Our Commitment and Values

Building on our **proud** heritage,  
our **excellent** people and technologies,  
we will create a unique and  
**internationally recognised**,  
**trusted** partner to UK Government,  
delivering **innovative** and integrated  
**national nuclear security**  
solutions.

A distinguished history of safeguarding the Nation for almost 60 years

Nuclear know-how and technical expertise, past, present and future

At the forefront of non-proliferation and counter-terrorism strategies

Positioning ourselves at the heart of government as the leading national nuclear defence contractor

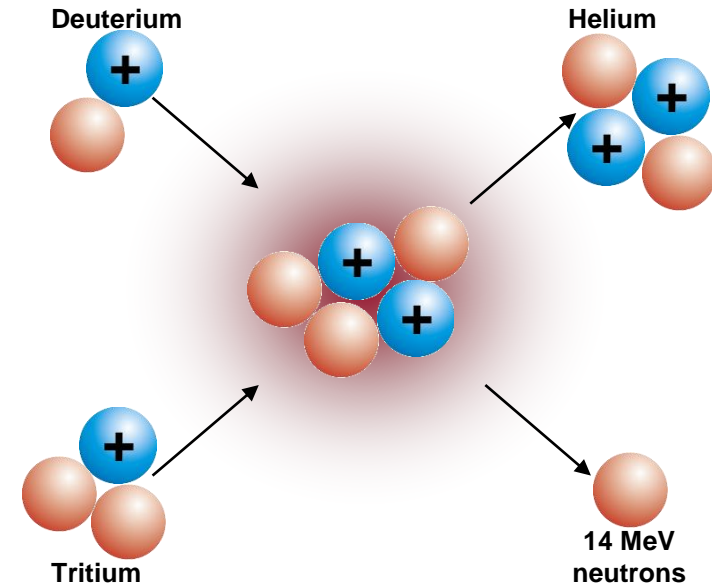
World-leading technology and ground-breaking science, expanding the boundaries of our core mission

- AWE has a history of working with tritium dating back to the 1960's.
- The tritium research facility in the photograph is now a parking lot!
- Environmental testing for tritium.
- Bio-assay for tritium.
- Fundamental tritium-materials research and  $^1\text{H}/^2\text{D}/^3\text{T}$  isotope effects.
- AWE set up and ran the UK Tritium Users Group from 2003-2014.



# Tritium Science and Technology

- Tritium may be used in **modern warheads**.
  - **Reduces** mass of fissile material required.
- **Stewardship** of the inventory.
  - Historic R&D **legacy management**.
  - Analysis and recovery.
- **Fundamental R&D**
  - Collaboration with Systems Engineering and Systems Assessment and Integration Group.
  - Salford University key interaction on behaviour of **hydrogen in metals**.
  - Interactions with civil sector in support of wider UK tritium programmes.
- **Bespoke capabilities**
  - Interaction of hydrogen isotopes with materials.
  - Tritium processing, handling and safety
  - Assay and analysis techniques.







# Tritium Science Capabilities

- To undertake work on tritium programmes in support of CASD.
- Purpose built science facility with consent to operate from NII (now the ONR) Dec 2002.
- Key Design Features.
  - Distributive Control System to monitor plant condition.
  - Monitoring of workspace, containments and discharges.
  - Remotely operated process lines.
  - HVAC system.
  - Inert gas gloveboxes.
  - Gas Clean Up Plant.

The diagram illustrates the waste management process at the ITER facility, showing the flow from input materials to the final waste store.

**Inputs:**

- Air:** Two inputs at the top left.
- N<sub>2</sub>:** One input at the bottom left.

**Process Flow:**

- Initial Processing:** The first stage involves a complex of pipes and machinery, likely for initial treatment or drying.
- Drying:** The second stage shows a large industrial tank or reactor, possibly for drying the waste.
- Final Processing:** The third stage involves a large industrial tank or reactor, possibly for final treatment or storage.
- Waste Store:** The final output of the process, where the waste is stored.

**Connections:**

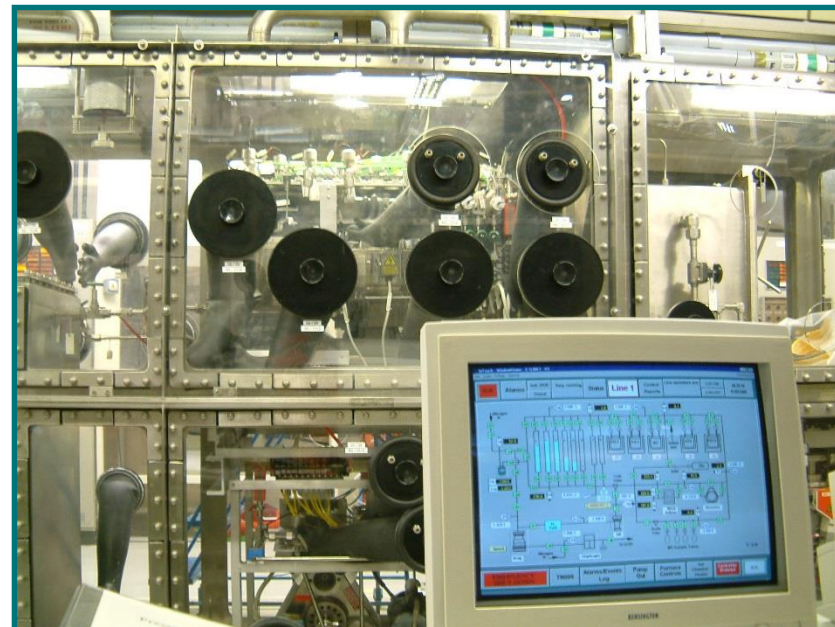
- Air** flows into the initial processing stage.
- N<sub>2</sub>** flows into the initial processing stage.
- The initial processing stage flows into the drying stage.
- The drying stage flows into the final processing stage.
- The final processing stage flows into the **Waste Store**.





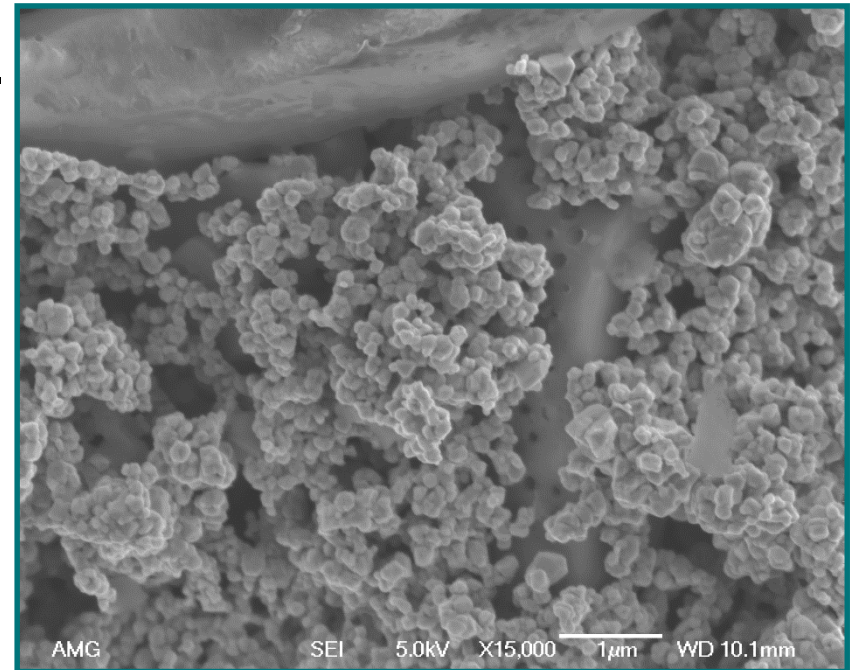
## Baseline capability

- Processing tritium.
- Preparing gas mixtures.
- H/D materials research.
- Determining activity 'hold up' in waste.
- De-tritiation of glove-box effluent.
- Analysing gas mixtures by mass spectrometry.
- Measuring stored inventory by calorimetry.



# Capability uplifts

- Tritium thermodynamics glovebox.
- Isotope separation capability.
- Hydrogen laboratory upgrade.
- Furnace 'watch-dog' systems.
- Hi-Res mass spectrometer.
- Raddec Pyrolyser.
- Packard 308 Oxidiser.
- Acid Dissolution Line.



Palladium on Kieselguhr for  
isotope separation capability

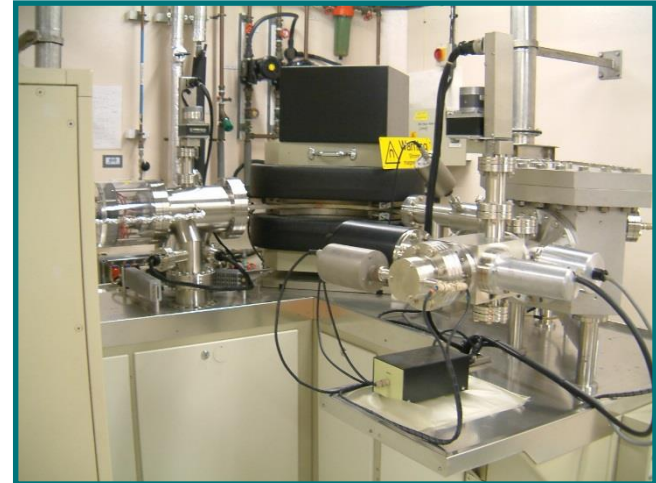
# Tritium Calorimetry

- Large twin-cell design.
  - Accommodates a wide range of samples in secondary containment.
- Utilises heat-flow method.
  - No requirement for additional cooling
  - Measurement time 2-4 days, dependant on packaging.
- Measurement range 0.5mW – 5W  
(~0.55TBq – 5500TBq = 15Ci – 150kCi)
- Excellent relationship with the manufacturers (Antech) due to proximity to site.



# High resolution mass spectrometry

- Gas composition analysis pre- and post-processing.
  - High resolution required to separate species with same nominal mass (e.g.  $^4\text{He}$  & HT).
- Double focussing, magnetic sector instrumentation.
  - VG 30-38.
  - Nu Instruments Evolution (to be commissioned).
- Regular updates to US community via the Gas Technology IMOG.





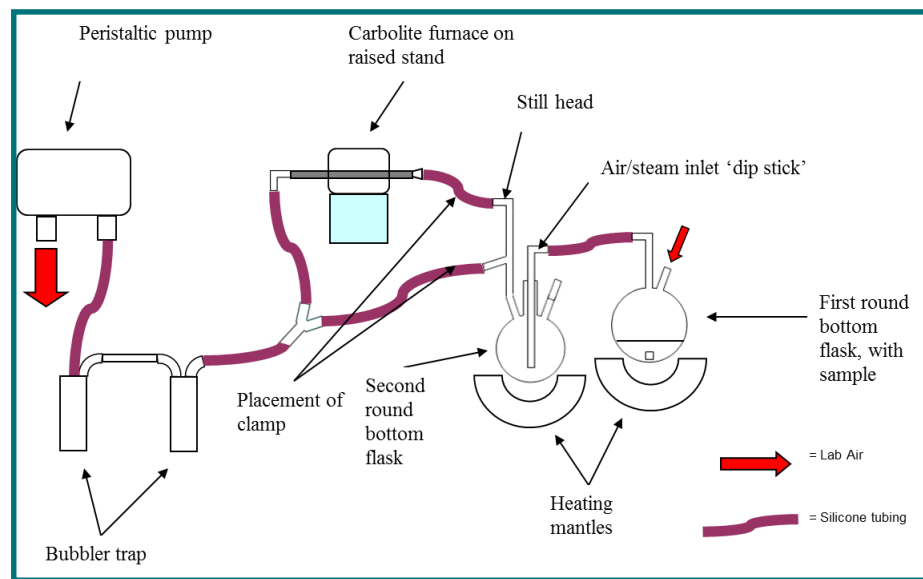
# Combustion Techniques

- Underpinning method for 'soft' waste assay to determine contamination levels (legislative compliance).
- RJ Harvey OX500 & Packard Model 307.
  - Small sample size, high throughput.
  - Packard undergoing method development.
- Raddec Pyrolyser.
  - 6 tube furnace with 3-zone programmable temperature control.
  - Larger sample masses, wider range of materials.
- Samples assayed using Perkin Elmer Tricarb liquid scintillation counters.



# Acid Dissolution\*

- Total tritium content of metals to support waste sentencing.
- In-house design to replace a previous all-glass system (with issues).
- Small scale system to be used in parallel with higher throughput combustion methods.
  - Commissioning with stainless steel.
  - Spiked and un-spiked samples used to determine process efficiency.
- Samples assayed using Perkin Elmer Tricarb liquid scintillation counters.





# Liquid Scintillation Counting

- Current systems - TriCarb 3170 TR/SL LSA's.
  - BGO detector guard for ultra-low level counting.
  - Very low background – longer count time.
  - Max. Capacity ca. 400 vials each.
  - Upgrade to Quantulus GCT completion is imminent.
- Hidex.
  - 3 PMTs enables TDCR counting.
  - No internal/external source needed.
  - Batch screening.
  - Max. Capacity 50 vials.
- Triathler.
  - High throughput screening.
  - Single vial capacity.



# Hydrogen (and Deuterium) Laboratory

- Sieverts' Instrument – HTP1.
- Rubotherm Magnetic Suspension Balance.
- Dilatometer.
- Differential Scanning Calorimeter.
- Simultaneous Thermal Analyser.
- Atomic Force Microscope.



# Legacy and Waste Programmes

- Decommissioning of plant and equipment.
- Legislative and regulatory compliance.
- BAT for some items is disposal via third party.
  - Tritium removal and discharge.
  - Passivation (and segregation where appropriate).
  - Cementation for long term storage.
- New techniques constantly being developed.



# Summary

- Active tritium science and technology teams.
- Capability investments in:
  - Facility Engineered Systems.
  - Science equipment.
- Current topics of work.
  - Properties of Pd with H & D.
  - Materials research.
  - Helium release from uranium solid storage.\*
  - Helium release and effects on Pd/T.
- Interactions with US counterparts is important in validating our research.